

Supplementary to an act entitled "an act prescribing the duties of supervisors, and relating to roads and highways," passed February 18, 1853.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That if the county commissioners of any county heretofore levy a road tax, it shall be, as follows: That the taxable property of the county be over fifty millions of dollars, the levy shall not be more than one half mill, nor less than one twenty-fifth mill on the dollar; if such property amount to over three and less than fifty millions of dollars the levy shall not be more than one mill nor less than one tenth mill on the dollar; if such property amount to less than three millions of dollars, the levy shall not be more than one and a half mill, nor less than two-tenths of a mill on the dollar; but if the trustees of any township shall show an additional road tax necessary, the trustees shall determine the additional per centum to be levied on the property of such township, not exceeding one half a mill on the dollar, and the county auditor, on or before the first Monday in June in each year, shall, by the 15th day of the same month, forward the list of road taxes, made out as required by the twenty-eighth section of the act to which this is supplementary, to the clerk of each township, who shall immediately make out a list for each supervisor of all persons in his district, against whom any road tax may be charged, together with the amount of such tax charged against each; and each supervisor shall, prior to the first day of August following, notify every such person, agreeably to the provisions of the thirty-fourth section of said act, to which this is supplementary, to work out the same.

Section 2. The county commissioners may appropriate one-third of the tax levied by them under the first section of this act, to bridge purposes, and cause the same to be collected in money on the county duplicate and no other bridge tax shall be levied or collected.

Section 3. Any person charged with a road tax, may discharge the same by labor on the roads within the district where the same is charged prior to the 5th day of August at the rate of one dollar per day for each day's work of an able-bodied man and a reasonable allowance per day for any team furnished by any person, which labor shall be performed under the direction of the supervisor of such district.

Section 4. Each supervisor shall write on the margin of his list opposite to the amount charged against all such as may pay the same by labor the word "Paid," and shall return his list on or before the seventh of August of the same year to the township clerk who shall write on the margin of the list sent to him by the auditor opposite to the amount charged against each person who may have paid the same in labor as shown by the returns of the supervisors the word "Paid," and shall forthwith forward the same to the county auditor, who shall charge all such as may remain unpaid as shown by the returns of the clerks on the duplicate of the county, and the same shall be collected, as other monies are collected by the county treasurer. And the supervisor shall also give to each person who may pay his road tax a receipt for the same, and if by mistake any person who may have paid his road tax shall be charged with a road tax on the duplicate the receipt of the proper supervisor shall be conclusive evidence that such road tax is unjustly charged.

Section 5. All road taxes collected by the county treasurer shall be paid over to the treasurer of the township from which the same were collected and shall be expended on the public roads of the district from which the same were collected.

Section 6. That all such persons as are required by the first section of the act, to perform two days work on the public roads shall do and perform the same between the first day of April and the first day of July of each year, no person shall be released from such labor by the neglect of the supervisor to order him out on or before the first day of July.

Section 7. The act entitled "an act to amend the act entitled an act prescribing the duties of supervisors and relating to roads and highways," passed April 7, 1854, no act entitled an act to amend the act entitled "an act prescribing the duties of supervisors and relating to roads and highways," passed April 29, 1854 are hereby repealed.

N. H. VAN VORHES.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOS H. FORD.
President of the Senate.

April 8th, 1856.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

I hereby certify that the foregoing acts are correctly copied from the original rolls on file in this office.

JAMES H. BAKER.

Secretary of State.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

I certify that the foregoing laws are correctly copied from the original copy furnished by the Secretary of State.

H. H. SWALLOW.

Auditor of Meigs County.

A CRY FOR HELP.—A committee of the Kansas Emigration Society, of Lafayette, Missouri, have addressed a circular "To the People of the Southern States," which is published in the Charleston (S. C.) papers, calling for men and money to save Kansas from becoming a Free State. The danger they think is imminent, and they seem to regard Freedom the greatest curse that could befall the country. The appeal closes in the following language:

"The great struggle will come off at the next election, in October, 1856, and unless the South can, at that time, maintain her ground, all will be lost. We repeat it, the crisis has arrived. The time has come for action—bold, determined action. Words will no longer do us good; we must have men in Kansas, and that by means of blood. A few will not answer. We should need ten thousand and lack one of that number, it will cost nothing. I tell them, who can do so at once. Those who cannot come must give their money in help others to come. There are hundreds of thousands of broad acres of rich soil, worth from \$5 to \$20 per acre. Shall we allow these rich lands and this beautiful country to be overrun by our Abolitionists? We tell you now, and tell you frankly, that unless you come quickly, you come by blood, you are gone. The elections are just over, and we are left with nothing. We find in this appeal confirmation of the

statement heretofore made in our columns; that the plan now is, instead of open attempts by violence to drive the free settlers out of the country, to embody an army of Kansas an army of Ruffians, with which, in October, to take possession of the polls at the election. This plan was successful in March, at the election of members of the Legislature, and it is to be attempted again. Will they succeed? Pure war-dogs, forearmed. Let the Friends of Freedom look to it, and be prepared to defend the ballot box to the last extremity.—Ohio State Journal

Meigs Co. Telegraph.

"PERRYMAN."

POMEROY, OHIO.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1856.

County Convention.

The voters of Meigs County, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present Administration; to the extension of slavery into the territories; in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State; and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, are invited, to meet in Mass Convention, at the COURT HOUSE IN POMEROY, ON THURSDAY, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing three delegates to the State Convention to be held in Columbus on the 29th instant, and for such other business as may be presented.

By order of the
REPUBLICAN CEN. COM.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—Above we insert a call for a mass meeting on the 22d. However the general reader may regard it, this convention is of the very highest importance. It is to be hoped that every township in the county will be fully represented.

We are about to enter upon another Presidential campaign. Delegates are to be chosen to the State Convention, and these delegates are to choose six delegates for the State at large, whose duty it will be to aid in selecting a candidate for the highest office in the nation. In addition, arrangements must be made for choosing three delegates from this Congressional district to the National Nominating Convention. Never was greater care needed in the selection of delegates. The very life of the Republican party, in a great measure, depends upon it. At least, our success in the coming contest will depend greatly upon the character of the candidate selected at Philadelphia. We should be careful, therefore, that our most discreet men be sent there. The general tone of public sentiment and feeling seems right upon the subject now. Among the numerous candidates mentioned, no one seems to stand head and shoulders above the rest. Yet each has his friends, and these friends, however strongly attached to their principles, and anxious for their success, may injudiciously urge upon the Republican convention a man who will fail to receive our entire strength. This may be done with the best intention, yet its effect will be none the less disastrous on that account. While we blame no man for his zeal or attachment to particular candidates, we would have men sent to Philadelphia whose coolness and judgment will enable them to see clearly and act judiciously.

Again: The Republican forces in Meigs county, are not properly organized. Steps should be taken by the convention to perfect a thorough organization in every school district in the county, so that we may act in concert, and be able to bring to the polls our entire strength. In another column may be found the Constitution of the State organization. Let auxiliary associations be formed throughout this county. Documents must be circulated, discussions take place—the people must be enlightened upon the principles and aims of the Republican party; and how can this be done so well as through these organizations? How can it be done at all without organization?

Once more: The Republican press should be better sustained. If the party wish for success in this county, they must sustain their press. This is a delicate matter for us to speak of, being personally interested; but we cannot forbear remarking that unless the press in this county is better sustained, we shall labor without much hope of success in this county. A special effort should be made at the coming convention in behalf of the Telegraph—not as a matter of pecuniary benefit to the editor, but for the good of the party. Its circulation can be doubled in a short time with a little effort on the part of its friends. If this were done, hope and confidence would be inspired in the editor, he would labor with ten-fold more zeal, the masses would be more thoroughly enlightened upon the measures and men of both parties than they could possibly be by any other means, and the vote next fall would amply repay our friends for their efforts. We ask no meaningless resolutions adopted by the convention. They are all very pretty and complimentary, but they do no good. They will not extend the circulation of the paper, or "put money in the purse." We need material aid—we want funds. Yet we do not ask a farthing from any one, we must receive a more liberal support—its circulation must be extended, or its usefulness in the coming contest will be necessarily very limited.

Another matter which occurs to me at this moment. One or two of the members of our Central Committee have left this place. It will be necessary to supply their places, or appoint a new Committee. In this, too, care should be taken to choose men who feel sufficient interest in the matter to work actively and efficiently.

In conclusion, we repeat, we hope to see a full representation of the different townships in Convention on the 22d.

CALIFORNIA ROUTE.—IMPORTANT.—Emigration to California will be somewhat checked by recent occurrences. The usual Central American routes are both in a dangerous condition. Walker's filibustering has increased the Costa Ricans against all Americans, and the country along the San Juan river is in possession of the Costa Rican army. The steamers have stopped running there. The natives of Panama are no less hostile to the Americans, as may be seen by reference to the account of the terrible affray, found in another column.—There is also a prospect of a nice little row in Kansas, which will make the overland route none the more pleasant. Our advice to those who contemplate a trip to California is, to

"Wait a little longer."

RECEPTION OF MR. BUCHANAN.—A public reception was given to Mr. Buchanan on his arrival at New York city, and also at Philadelphia. At New York the council refused to permit the use of the city hall, and the reception took place at the Metropolitan Hotel. At Philadelphia, it took place at the Exchange Reading room.

ERIE RIOTS AGAIN.—The people who deal in gingerbread and peanuts at Erie are determined not to be quiet. On Friday last a street fight occurred between one of the editors of the Constitution newspaper and a rioter. That night, the rioters assembled and destroyed the printing-office, demolishing the windows and doors, and scattering the materials about the street. They then attacked the houses of the Railroad men, doing considerable damage. It is time a hundred or so of the scamps were shot. There is one consolation, however, we now have other lines of railways running east, and people are not compelled to pass through Erie.

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER MOBBED.—It is becoming quite common, now-a-days to mob newspaper offices. The ladies of Salem, Indiana, after the manner of those of other towns had been for some time contemplating a descent upon the rum-holes in that vicinity. The editor of the True Flag published in Salem mentioned the fact in his paper, and said the ladies would be endorsed by the citizens of the place. On Friday last, the ladies visited the doggeries, and requested the keepers to stop selling. Some of them promised to do so. One, however, refused, and the ladies demolished his stock. This so outraged the lovers of free whiskey, that at midnight they rallied, and when all honest people were in their beds, proceeded to the printing office, and demolished everything they could lay their hands on. They then proceeded to the editor's house and smashed the windows by throwing stones at them. One of the stones came near killing the editor's child, which was lying in a trundle bed. They visited the houses of the ladies who were in the procession, and threw stones at their windows. The drunken rabble are said to be all foreigners, and they threaten all the temperance men and Know Nothings. They are breeding scabs on their own noses, if they did but know it.

POEMS AND BALLADS, by Gerald Massey. Our friend S. B. Halliday, of the firm of Remington & Halliday, has placed us under lasting obligations, by presenting us a copy of the above-named work. We have for some months desired it.

Gerald Massey is a new poet. That he is gifted with true poetic fire, no one dare deny after reading his productions. They are not only exquisitely beautiful and chaste, but spirit-stirring, and stamp the author a genius of the highest order. But who is this Gerald Massey, who has startled the literary world with his "thoughts that breathe and words that burn?"

He was born in May 1828, and is therefore now only 28 years old. His parents were of the very poorest class of the working men of England. His father was and still is a canal boatman, earning ten shillings a week, and so ignorant that he cannot write his own name. His mother is equally illiterate. They lived, or rather inhabited a low, damp unwholesome hovel, in a dismal swampy place, and the entire family often suffered for the necessities of life, and from disease. Gerald, at eight years of age was compelled to work in a silk manufactory from five o'clock in the morning until 6 1/2 in the evening. He suffered three years with the worst form of ague. The only education he received was a short time he was kept at a penny school—just long enough to learn to read. At fifteen years of age, he went to London, as an errand boy; and there for the first time in his life he met with plenty of books. He read every thing which came in his way. He read at all times and in all places—morning, noon and night. Wherever he could find a book or paper, he read it. And this constituted his entire education.

His whole life has been one of hardship and poverty. Speaking of his childhood he says: "I had no childhood. I never knew what childhood meant. Ever since I can remember, I have had the searing fear of want throbbing heart and brow." And yet, notwithstanding all this, Gerald Massey will be remembered by posterity as one of the most gifted of England's bards. Had we space, we should delight to give some specimens from his pen. Go and get the book, and read for yourselves. It is a small volume, and will not cost much.

At the same time, his stable was discovered to be on fire also. Before the flames could be extinguished, these buildings were entirely destroyed, together with six others. The fire was not checked until it reached the corner opposite Mack's store. We have not learned the particulars, or the estimated loss. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary; and it is generally supposed to have been done by a noted scamp named Cox, who has recently broken out of several jails in this neighborhood. It is said that he threatened to do so, on account of the active part taken by Mr. Biggs in procuring his arrest.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.—On Wednesday night last, a fire broke out in the paper warehouse of Jessup & Moore, south side of East North street, below Sixth, Philadelphia. The wind was blowing at the time, and by daylight every building on the North side of Market street, from No. 219 to Sixth street was in ruins, and most of those on the east side of Sixth to North street were down. The west ends of North and Commerce sts. were in ruins, and ugly gaps were made in the blocks south and west of the bounds described. Some 50 buildings in all were destroyed—many of them stores of great value. One of the firemen was killed by the falling walls. A fight occurred among the firemen in which one man was stabbed.

Among those who suffered most by the conflagration were Bagley, Woodward & Co.; Wilcox, Rodgers & Fraley; Levick, Brother & Co.; Truitt & Brother; W. W. Knight; Edward Leman & Co.; M. Walker & Sons; J. Burr Moore; R. C. Walton; Bertram & Co.; Fisher & Co.; Sixth street House, Peenypacker & Finin; H. Terment; J. M. Kelly; J. D. Williamson; Jno. P. Beaver; A. M. Hollingsworth; Geo. Brader; T. Cook; J. H. O'Hara; Chas. Shoemaker; J. W. Williams; Sullender & Parcell; C. C. Davis & Co.; Myers & Supple; John G. Carter. The loss is estimated to be between one and two millions of dollars.

ANOTHER.—The sparks from the above fire lit upon the roof of John Keill & Co.'s fancy silk establishment on Chestnut street, which together with the clock and mantilla store of Geo. Fryer was partially consumed.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—On Thursday morning, the Freight Depot of the New Haven and Harlem Railroads were partially consumed by fire. Loss very heavy.

A VILLAGE DESTROYED.—On Thursday morning, the village of Gowanda, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., was almost wholly destroyed by fire.

NORTHERN OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The new Board of Trustees, Messrs. Perkins, Swift, Ruggles, Morse, Seymour, and Griswold, met at Newburg yesterday, and organized by electing Mr. Perkins President, Messrs. Brown and Bryanton of the Legislative Investigating Committee were also present.

The condition of the Asylum was examined, and the Superintendent was authorized to employ a Matron in the place of the one suspended. He was also authorized to discharge one of the Assistant Physicians. No change was made in the office of Superintendent at this meeting of the Board. Another meeting will be held a few weeks hence.—Cleveland Herald.

CONTESTED SEAT.—The Committee on Elections in the House reported on the 18th against the right of Bird B. Chapman to occupy the seat of delegate from Nebraska. Hiram P. Bennett is the contestant. Mr. C. was the candidate of the administration at the election.

RUN ON THE INDIANA BANKS.—The Indianapolis Sentinel of the 10th ult., states that \$1,850,000 have been drawn from the Indiana banks by the Cincinnati brokers and merchants, through Dunlevy, Haire & Co., within the past four weeks.

DOUGLASS AND LANE.—In another column will be found the "Card from General Lane," vindicating himself and his constituents from the charges brought against them by Senator Douglass, in debate. The question of veracity is brought fairly before the country, and we do not see how the Illinois demagogue is to escape the charge of falsehood.

The rumor of a challenge having been sent by General Lane, seems to gain strength. At first we supposed it to be mere Washington gossip, based on relations existing between the parties. But it seems to be well founded. The correspondent of the N. Y. Times, whose means of information we know to be good, and whose statements are reliable, thus reiterates it:

"I telegraphed you that Col. Lane, of Kansas, was about to challenge Senator Douglass in consequence of his ungenerous and indecent assault upon the Colonel in the debate of Monday last. It is due to the Colonel to say that his efforts to obtain vindication on the floor of the Senate have absolutely failed. The men who, for political purposes, and to excuse themselves for a predetermined act of injustice in the Pro Slavery interest, denounced Col. Lane as an infamous creature unworthy the slightest consideration at the hands of gentlemen, also refused to receive the evidence he offered in self defence. Mr. Douglass participated in this act of injustice, and thus repeated and added to his original wrong. He boastfully recognises the code of honor, and so Col. Lane, having failed elsewhere, resorts to that for redress. It is difficult to see how the Senator from Illinois can get out of this scrape, except by a fight or a humiliating retraction. Col. Lane is evidently and deliberately prepared to carry out his determination in the premises."

The country need not be alarmed. It will not lose the services of the little demagogue by any such imprudent act as placing himself before a pistol. He talks big, but such men never fight.—O. S. Journal.

WARDEN OF THE OHIO PENITENTIARY.—The Directors of the Ohio Penitentiary yesterday afternoon appointed Mr. John Ewing, of Chillicothe, Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary, in the place of Mr. Buttles, whose term expires by law.

This appointment gives general satisfaction; even the disappointed applicants agreeing that next to themselves he was the very man for the post.—State Journal.

WORTH TRYING.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes that he has mixed one bushel of corn with two bushels of ground wheat and ground the mixture, and it made good bread. In this instance the wheat ground alone could not be used.—The corn should be very dry and thoroughly mixed with the wheat. The quantity of ground wheat in this State, particularly the northern portion of it, gives value to the

above suggestion, if the result be correctly stated.

DENTISTRY.—Those of our readers who desire a neat job of dentistry performed can be accommodated now by calling on Dr. Von Bonhorst, at the U. S. Hotel. He is a workman of the first class. Do not neglect the present opportunity or you may regret it. It is not often you will have so good a chance.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—See the advertisement of H. B. Smith & Brother in another column. They can tell you where to buy shoes.

WAR IN KANSAS.—The particulars have just reached us. It seems that Sheriff Jones, postmaster at Westport, Missouri, and acting sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas territory, attempted to arrest a man named Wood, on an old warrant issued last December, for being concerned in the rescue of Branson. Failing in this, he attempted to arrest one or two others. Finding his efforts fruitless, he rode to Leecompton, and informed Shannon, who, it is said, has ordered out all the troops at his command, declaring that these men shall be arrested, or Lawrence destroyed. As yet there has been no fighting, and no disposition to fight manifested on the part of the Free State men. It was supposed that this attempt to arrest these men was merely a ruse to show the Congress investigating committee that the people of Lawrence would not obey the laws. But matters now begin to wear a more serious aspect, and it is thought that war is inevitable. How it will end is beyond conjecture.

LATER.—A dispatch dated May 3d, states that the notorious Sheriff Jones has been murdered. The Free State men of Lawrence disclaim all connection with the deed, and Gov. Robinson has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the murderer. A large meeting was held at Lawrence, at which the murderer was denounced in strong terms. We will endeavor to give particulars next week.

K. N.'s OF OHIO.—NEW ORGANIZATION.—Thos C. Warr, of Cincinnati President of the New State Council of K. N.'s in this State has issued a call for a State Convention to be held in the city of Columbus, on the 27th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Each council which has been re-organized, is entitled to one representative. We presume the attendance will be small, and principally from Cincinnati.

We have received a parcel of rhymes from some one, who does not favor us with his name, relative to a personal difficulty between certain parties. We decline publishing it, for three reasons: 1. The stuff is miserable doggerel. 2. It is personal. 3. The name of the author does not accompany it. Any one of these reasons would be considered sufficient.

CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.—U. S. Marshal Robinson, it seems, is not in favor of the re-election of one Pierce to the Presidency. Hence, the affairs of U. S. Marshal Robinson's office must be inspected, and the result of the investigations made known. Robinson was never accounted over honest.

While Treasurer of Morgan county, the Treasury was robbed, and suspicions were rife that the Treasurer knew who stole the money. In California, some of Robinson's speculations were a little curious, &c. &c. President Pierce knew he had a pretty sure thing of it, when he directed an investigation into Robinson's official conduct. He knew his character and reputation when he appointed him. It has been ascertained that during the recent trial of runaway slaves, Robinson appointed 301 deputies, each of whom received \$50. But this was not all. He then appointed two or three hundred more, who drew from \$20 to \$50 each. At least, about that number of certificates were issued. The total cost for deputy marshals alone was \$21,456, and the whole expense of the trial was from thirty to forty thousand dollars. Not a dollar has been paid on these certificates; but they have been bought up by speculators, at about forty per cent, and it is suspected that Marshal Robinson, or some of his deputies intend to speculate on them a little.

But this is only one case. There is another instance where over \$500 was charged by the Marshal, when about \$50 would have been plenty.

Then, again, there is another charge which smells strongly of forgery. Verily, Robinson is a man eminently qualified for the post he occupies. He is just the man to catch "run away niggers" under Pierce's administration. He is still retained in office, and we presume will be continued.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD is now finished to Athens, and cars are running regularly between that place and Cincinnati. Several speeches were made when the first train of cars reached the town of Athens.

THANKS.—The officers of the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packets will please accept our thanks for their very gentlemanly attentions during the past week. They have been more than ordinarily attentive. Success attend them. Long may they wave.

TEMPERANCE.—John R. Williams, the old whil-horse of Temperance, is in town, laboring with his accustomed zeal. He lectured twice on Sunday last in the Presbyterian Church, and proposes continuing his efforts during the coming week.

Never did Pomerozy need the labors of such men more than at present. Drunkards, houses of ill-fame, and all sorts of abominations are accumulating fearfully in this place. The town needs cleansing.—The people are becoming as filthy as the

streets were before the supervisors ordered out their forces. Fighting, quarrelling, drinking, &c. are every day occurrences. If the law-abiding, order loving citizens are not soon stirred up to action, Pom-roy will soon become a Sodom. Stir them up, Williams—stir them up. Let us have a revival, and see if some good cannot be accomplished.

NEWS.—"It never rains—but pours." Last week, the papers were dry as powder. This week we have news enough to fill half a dozen papers. We are compelled to omit all except the most interesting items.

SAD ACCIDENT.—WENDALL IOACHIM, a little boy, six or eight years of age, son of Wendall Ioachim, of Pomerozy, had his skull fractured by a kick from a horse which he was holding, on Sunday last. His father left him, with an older brother, in charge of the horse for a few moments while he stepped into the house; and before he had been absent from him five minutes, the accident happened. He was alive at last accounts, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

ANOTHER SAD ACCIDENT.—A young man named Wilson, son of George Wilson, in company with a Mr. Logan were out gunning in Rutland township on Sunday last. Finding no game, they commenced shooting at a mark. While engaged in this sport, Wilson's gun was accidentally discharged, the contents entering his left breast, killing him instantly. The deceased was about nineteen years of age.

HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.—In another column, we publish the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens who live on the Washington county pan handle. They manifest the right spirit. Although we believe the law unconstitutional and void, and think the company would be justified in proceeding with the work without delay, yet we cannot but admire the spirit of the land owners in that disputed territory. They, in common with the rest of the county are taxed every year to build a road of no value to them, but rather an injury, and the managers of that very road are determined to prevent a road from being built which will benefit them, although it is not proposed to tax any body in the county. It is unjust, unequal and oppressive, and we hope no attention will be paid to it, but that the designs of the Marietta company may be thwarted. We have not space to say all we wish on the subject.

REV. R. WILKINSON.—This gentleman, who has officiated as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Pomerozy, for several years, and who has also labored here in the cause of education, as teacher and examiner, has left this field of labor for the far west. We understand he will for the present locate near Davenport, Iowa. The Presbyterian Church is left, for the present, without a pastor. Mr. W. leaves behind him many warm friends. May abundant success crown his labors in his new field.

FOREIGN.—The Arabi arrived at Halifax on the 23d ult., but brought no news of importance. In another column we publish news by the last steamer.

COUNTERFEIT OR FORGED LAND WARRANTS.—It has been officially ascertained that counterfeiting land warrants has been practiced extensively. The amount of such spurious warrants already discovered, exceeds one million acres. New frauds are daily coming to light. Doubts are arising whether this is an offense punishable under existing laws. The Pension and Land Bureau have prepared a bill, which is now before Congress, declaring such acts felony, and providing adequate punishment.

Arrival of the Empire City.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The steamer Empire City arrived this morning with Havana dates to the evening of the 24th. A terrible affray occurred on the 15th of April, at Panama, between the American transatlantic passengers and the natives, in which the former had thirty killed and forty wounded.

The Empire City brings three of the wounded. A large amount of passengers, baggage, railroad property, and property belonging to individuals residing near the railroad station was destroyed. All baggage and freight were rifled. Among the killed are: Michael Buttern, of Orleans county, Vermont; R. W. Marks of Penna.; M. Dubois of Louisiana, and Mr. Stokes, an officer in Walker's army.

It is impossible to get the names of all the dead. Of fourteen at the R. R. freight house only one name, that of Mr. Stokes is known. Among the wounded were: Wm. H. Hunter, Theodore D. Sault, Secretary of the American Consul at Panama, and Mr. Palmer, an employee of the R. R. Co., all residents of the Isthmus; also, George O. Field of New York, and Rev. J. S. Wood, late of Grahamville, S. C. All the above were seriously wounded by the Isthmus and steamer physicians. The passengers upon whom this outrage was committed, were those which left San Francisco on the 20th of March, per the steamer Cortez, for San Juan, but landed at Panama, in consequence of the Walker troubles.

Walker had addressed a letter to President Mora relative to showing American citizens and protesting against the conduct of Mora in ordering the expulsion of Americans from Costa Rica.

RAILROAD MEETING.—At a meeting of the citizens of Newbury, at the School House, on Friday evening, April 18th, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Ohio has recently enacted a law nominally intended to protect Municipal Corporations that have invested money in Railroads; but in reality designed to prevent a connection from being formed between the Hocking Valley and North-western Virginia Railroad, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Newbury and vicinity, view with surprise and indignation this departure from the liberal policy heretofore pursued by our State in regard to public enterprises of like character, and most earnestly condemn the above Act, as being injurious to the best interests of this and our sister States.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Newbury and vicinity, will again be compelled to demand German troops. Additional Austrian forces are under orders for the Roman States. The garrisons in Lombardy are to be increased. Austria evidently intends permanently occupying as much of Italy as she can, and Italy itself will be so accommodated and the large cities, &c. &c. &c.

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